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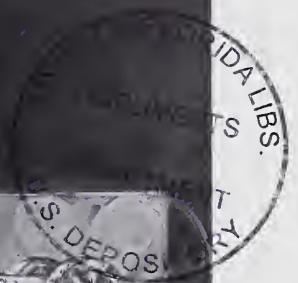
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july 1976



# HALLMARK

united states army security agency



# Looking Ahead 100 Years

**D**uring the past 100 years, our nation has made tremendous technological advances, scientific discoveries and social changes. In 1876, we were a nation trying to reunite under one flag just a decade after a bloody Civil War. . .the black man had technically won his freedom but not a vote. On the frontiers, Indian uprisings were at their height; in Washington, scandals were rampant throughout the Grant Administration; and across the nation, the fight for women's suffrage was reaching a fever peak. The year, 1876, reflected an era when America was turning from hand-made goods to provide its basic needs to the mystery and miracle of machines. Yet, one of the simplest of commodities today. . .ice. . .was not "produced" yet — it was still harvested each year from the country's lakes and rivers.

Viewing these and other advances in the past 100 years, we asked Hallmark readers to analyze America's growth during the past century and look forward to the next 100 years. Their views follow:

## Challenge for tomorrow

"The past 100 years have been only a shallow advance on what is to be the most complex and demanding social adjustment to technological change. The challenge for tomorrow is to provide meaningful goals to every member of society, regardless of race, religion or mental ability. As every requirement of society and daily life becomes more complex, every person must be given the opportunity to retain self esteem, respect and a means to contribute. The system must not push aside the less skilled, less educated, average and below members in society while it favors only the highly competitive. Quality of life for *all* must take the place of crowded slums, fast life styles, loss of family unity, disrespect for authority and religion and lack of time to treat people as individuals. Failure to add quality to life will cause a technical jungle where only a few can truly say that God's gift of life is a joy!"

**MAJOR, AHS**

## Still reuniting

"The problems of a hundred years ago do not seem much different from today. Blacks, Indians and women are still trying to get their just due; scandals in Washington are still apparent and we are reuniting after a "bloody war". American growth and development during its first 200 years has been fantastic. I can't imagine the development continuing at the current rate, however. As for the major changes, I foresee a continuing demise of large American cities."

**1LT, TC&S**

## Western fixation

"The spectacular growth of the past 100 years in America may be attributed to the contemporary western fixation with science and technology. The progress achieved has not been without sacrifice and perhaps the human condition is reflective of the price paid. Assuming that there will be a tricentennial worth celebrating or another hundred years of human existence, the technological growth which was thought so highly of may bear a different judgement by historians beyond, at least, what seems to be in vogue today. People might discover then that the American sense of progress was as fleeting as their ideologies and lives."

**SP4, AHS**

## Decentralization

"Much of the advancement made in the last hundred years was forced by immigration and the need to feed, house and service the explosive influx in population. Based on this premise, I would say that our society is beginning to level out. We are becoming more aware of trends caused by urbanization, inflation, depression and just plain overcrowding. In the next hundred years, I expect to see more decentralization in industry, better urban plan-

*continued p. 20*



## In Remembering Let's Not Forget

Volume 8

No. 7

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In  
this  
Issue

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**Our Cover**—An early day flag, a modern soldier. Because of such men—past and present—and their spirit and sense of duty, this country has survived. Covers by SP5 Sarah LeClerc and Raymond Griffith

Happy Birthday America! Let your sky come alive with the brilliance of fireworks, let your air fill with music, let your people be happy. Let them make noise, let them celebrate, let them enjoy.

It's your birthday America! Two hundred candles flickering through years of toil, years of conflicts, years of progress. From Concord to Vietnam, from horse-back to supersonic air travel, from crude beginnings to finely polished accomplishments, you've held your head high.

Victory and success have not always come easy but your people, America, have made them happen. And when victory or success were not to be, those same people have picked up the pieces and faced the alternatives.

It is your people who have made you great... the ones who served at Trenton and Savannah during the War for Independence, the ones who died for you during two world wars, and the ones who now serve under your military banners.

It's your people who plow the fields, who clean the streets, who run the governments, who work in the factories and offices... it's these people and many like them who have continually made this nation the greatest on earth.

So, let them celebrate America but in their merriment, encourage them to review your history and look forward to your future. May you, America, and your people make your third century one of freedom for all, one of liberty for mankind, one of justice for the world and one of hope for a future filled with peace.

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Award of Merit and Award of Excellence from the Society for Technical Communication,  
Keith L. Ware Award from Department of the Army

Brigadier General William I. Rolya, Commander, US Army Security Agency

Lawrence E. Wheeler  
Information Officer

Carol Dovel  
Editor

Graphics Branch: Raymond Griffith, Chief; Ron Crabtree, Mary Day, SP5 Sarah LeClerc

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*From picnics to open houses, from paintings to displays, ASAers celebrate America's 200th birthday.*

## Bicentennial Spirit Sparks Activities

**A**rmy Security Agency personnel in all their far flung locations are taking an active part in the celebration of America's 200th birthday.

In activities sponsored by the personnel themselves, by the command or held in conjunction with their civilian communities, they are leaving their mark on the history of 1976.

Two of the agency's installations, Vint Hill Farms Station located in Warrenton, VA, and Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, VA, have been designated as Bicentennial Army Installations by the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration and the Department of Army.

Highlights of their activities are contained elsewhere in this special issue.

Personnel at the USASA Training Center and School, Ft Devens, MA, have been active all year in the birthday celebration.

Company A's Honor Guard, C Company's Heritage Hall Platoon, F Company's Heritage Singers and B Company's 1st Army Security Agency Band have generated a true historical flavor in all their performances this year. Additionally, USASATC&S boasts the D Company's 14th Continental Army (See February Hallmark).

All these activities are performed by Advanced Individual Training students attending school at TC&S.

Field Station Augsburg in Germany, and the 502d ASA Group joined with members of the

Augsburg community in planning a four-day Bicentennial Festival.

Folk dancing, children's and adult's Bicentennial games, a Main Street USA display, arts and crafts displays, motorcycle demonstrations, sporting events and a German Army Tatoo (retreat) highlighted the activities.

A Bicentennial Prayer Breakfast started 1976 off for personnel at Field Station Misawa in Japan and their activities continued with a patriotic-oriented entrant into the Misawa Air Base's Annual Snow Festival during February.

Also planned was an Army Birthday Ball.

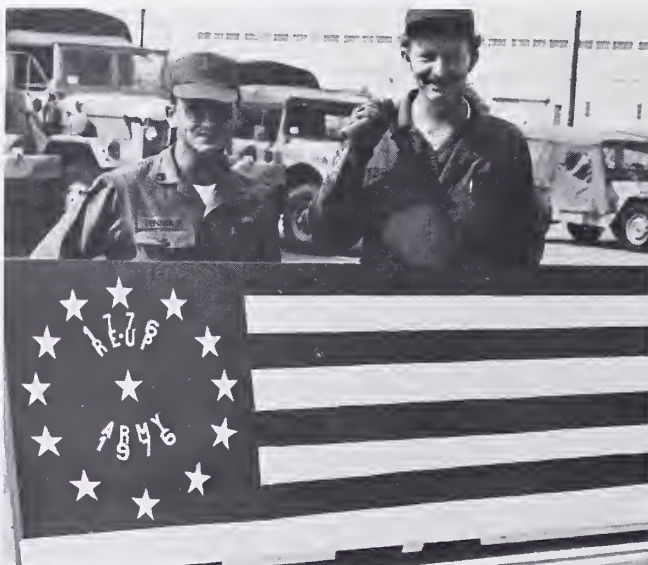
Although Ft Huachuca did not plan any specific Bicentennial projects, personnel from the USASA Test and Evaluation Center have been encouraged to participate in community activities and celebrations.

One such individual, Sergeant Grant M. Eller, is being featured in community programs dedicated to the Parade of American Music theme.

In addition to sponsoring a Bicentennial Army Ball, the men and women of the USASATC&S Detachment at Goodfellow Air Force Base, TX, participated in Goodfellow's Open House activities and the Ft Concho's Fiesta Del Concho.

A Bicentennial Day Celebration was planned for July 4 by members of Field Station Korea. Games, refreshments and music were on tap with profits being donated to the FS Korea sponsored Shin Saeng Orphanage.

Another Fourth of July picnic was held by members of the 329th ASA Company, Camp Page, Korea.



When the 1st ASA AVN Co., Ft Bliss, TX, needed a bench, SP4 Dempsey Horne, right, and SSG Keith Fenner, created one as a Bicentennial effort.



The day room of the 146th ASA CO located at Pyong Taek, Korea, has been festooned with flags from each of the 50 states.

Lining the 146th's hallways is a red, white and blue banner, reminding the soldiers of their national heritage.

On the front of the unit administration building is a mosaic combining scenes and emblems of the national celebration along with the 146th's emblem, symbolic of the unit's connection with the Bicentennial.

To carry the Bicentennial spirit throughout the year, many Army Security Agency units have designated patriotic themes for the annual ASA Day festivities in September.

## Franklin Wanted Bows and Arrows

DID YOU KNOW that Benjamin Franklin believed that our first undisciplined army of farmers, frontiersmen and merchants should have used arrows instead of muskets?

Arrows didn't misfire, make noise or flashback. Besides, they were easier to carry than muskets and could easily be made from wood picked up along the trails.

Franklin also believed that the bow and arrow provided a more accurate weapon with more force.

Franklin's counterparts disagreed, but many colonists went into battle with homemade weapons, including bow and arrows anyway.

### *A Tip of the Pen*

While we don't usually hand out praise in print, THE HALLMARK staff tips its pen to the Graphics Branch of Headquarters USASA for their tremendous support on this special issue.



## Installations Fly Bicentennial Flag

**B**icentennial flags officially fly over two US Army Security Agency posts this year.

Arlington Hall Station and Vint Hill Farms Station have both been designated as Bicentennial Army Installations by the Department of Army and the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration.

Following the three themes of the Bicentennial celebration, Heritage '76, Festival USA and Horizons '76, the installations have ongoing projects emphasizing the celebration's spirit.

A Freedom Trail on the AHS grounds fulfills the spirit of Heritage '76. It will additionally serve as a continuing reminder of the nation's patriotism.

Billboards, commemorating events of the nation's past and Revolutionary murals, in various buildings also help ASAers recall the nation's heritage in a historical perspective.

For its Heritage '76 program, Vint Hill Farms has been holding Bicentennial dinners focusing the evening's program on a renowned figure or event. Utilizing community resources and individual contributions of farm machinery and artifacts, the installation has been able to draw the Warrenton community into their celebration.

They also have procured antique farm machinery, erected wooden board fences and displayed patriotic scenes across the post. Other events have been scheduled for the rest of the 1976 year.

Festival USA, a program of activities and events designed to expand the citizen's knowledge of his country is part of the installations' programs.

Hosting coffees, teas and installation tours for the civilian community is only part of the VHFS program. Also included is a repository of historical tour information for the surrounding Washington area for military personnel.

For its part in this program, AHS has held a Happy Birthday America picnic along with the showings of patriotic movies and slide presentations.

The last part of the Bicentennial Installation Program is Horizons '76 emphasizing projects which will continue to encourage pride, priorities and hopes for this nation.

An essay contest with the theme "What Is An American" has been initiated at Vint Hill. It is open to military and civilian personnel and their dependents.

A historic walkathon including the local Arlington Hall Station community and officials of the Federal Republic of Germany is planned as are additional projects at that installation.



*From fatigues to robes*

## Sergeant Adams the Preacher Man

Close-up

**H**e wears green fatigues with sergeant's stripes during the week; on Sunday, he dons the uniform of the clergy, a black preacher's robe.

In the field, he portrays strictness and toughness tempered with fairness. Outside, his voice takes on a quieter tone reflecting his determination and love for a higher being.

In uniform, he's Sergeant First Class Tom Adams, the fair but strict non-commissioned officer; in civilian clothes, he's the Reverend Tom Adams, a father, a brother or just a friend.

"It's a real challenge—the change from a tough NCOIC to the softer side as a minister," SFC Adams stresses. "It's very, very hard, but I love that challenge."

That "challenge" first surfaced over 15 years ago when the, then veteran of 10 years' service, received his calling.

"I fought becoming a minister for three years because of the friction between the ministry and the military," he comments.

That friction is a constant factor in the sergeant's life . . . and when conflict does arise, which wins out, the military or the ministry?

"The military comes first because I've based my life on what Paul wrote in Ephesians: 'Servants be obedient to your masters of the flesh as God-fearing men.'"

"I know it's God's will for me to perform if I'm called upon in my military position."

"I face that conflict every time we have a field problem and I have to obtain another minister for my church. At one time I even had to sacrifice my pastorate for 13 months while the military sent me to Thailand," he states as examples. "But I feel it is God's will for me to perform in my military position and I knew he needed me in Thailand."

Thailand is only one of several places the sergeant has served in the military. His career of 25 years has seen him criss-crossing the United States . . . from Texas to Massachusetts to Florida and Virginia . . . and the world . . . from Germany to Turkey to the Philippines and Viet Nam.

"Everywhere I go, people know me . . . I guess you could say my reputation precedes me," he laughs.

Presently stationed at Vint Hill Farms Station with the 370th USASA Operations Company (R), he is also pastor of the First Baptist Church of Warrenton, VA and serves as an associate post chaplain at Vint Hill Farms Station.

But why would an ordained minister, a possessor of much religious education and a one-time attendee at the U.S. Army Chaplain Center and School remain an enlisted man instead of wearing the rank of military chaplain?



"First, I disagree with the rank structure within the chaplain's corps," SFC Adams states. "But most importantly, I find I can work better at this level than I could as a chaplain.

"The chaplain is set aside from the body of personnel where I'm working with them on their level which provides for better communication," he continues.

His disagreement with the chaplain's rank structure was outlined in a letter to the Chief of Chaplains in 1965.

"Chaplains should have a separate rank structure, not as a commissioned officer. Their insignia should be a cross on both shoulders with two, three or four notches across it and they should be known as just Chaplain, not Chaplain (Major) or Chaplain (Colonel)," he contends.

"These changes would help people relate," SFC Adams stresses. "How can I as an enlisted man relate on the level I really need to with a chaplain who's an officer?"

Sergeant Adams uses his experience as an enlisted man to help those now serving under him.

"I look back on my life, I place myself in that private's shoes and then I try and apply my management and leadership courses in helping him get his mission accomplished," he relates.

"Every man has a way he wants to be told to do something, but basically, he wants to be asked," the sergeant points out. "If he doesn't agree with the way things are to be done, then I encourage him to work for a change in regulations—write his congressman or other authorities—but at this level, the regulation has to be carried out.

"I try to promote pride in the military, in the unit and in the individual soldier," he emphasizes. "Like my boots are shined 24 hours a day, just like I expect my soldiers to be.

"They know my stand on the military and my doing these things has a great bearing on the other people."

Again quoting from the Bible, the burly sergeant attributes his success to God. "I go along with what Christ said—'If you will confess me as your savior, the Father and I will come in and lead you and teach you in the ways of righteousness.'

"The Lord talks with me in my responses to people," he reflects. "People use me as a sounding board for their problems. They tell me personal problems, marital problems—they wouldn't take these to a platoon leader or some other sergeant, but they do relate to me."

But what about the conflict between religion and military while training these young people for war?

*"It's a real challenge—the change from the tough NCOIC to the softer side as a minister...it's very, very hard. . . ."*

"That goes back to what Paul said, I must be obedient to my leaders of the flesh," SFC Adams emphasizes. "If my lieutenant tells me, 'Sergeant Adams, you take these soldiers out and run them through some formations' then deep in my heart I know that's training them to kill."

"I can refuse because of my religious beliefs but then I would be disobedient to what Paul said. If I refuse to react, then I'm going against what the Bible teaches."

"Besides I feel we're training them more for survival. In the Ten Commandments it says 'Thou shalt not kill' but in Ecclesiastes the Bible tells us 'There's a time to kill, a time to heal, a time for war and a time for peace.'"

*continued*



Whether on the range, in the office or in the pulpit, SFC Adams commands respect from everyone. (Photos by SP4 Gerald S. Harvill)

War gives you a "sense of protectionism" he reflects. "It makes you more of a preserver."

He feels his "image as a minister" sometimes makes people want to serve with him.

"My image follows me, it almost precedes me. But these people know I'm a strict sergeant, too; and yet, they want to serve with me," SFC Adams comments. "You have a few who feel I'm too strict, but most of them know I'll give a fair shake and they know I'll fight for them."

"I never impose my beliefs on them. However, there are times when a soldier will approach me to have a drink just to see my reaction," he chuckles. "I just laugh it off. You see, I can sit there while he's drinking and not say a thing. I respect that person for what he wants to project into society and not for what he's doing at that moment."

Sergeant Adams, well-loved by his troops and admired by his superiors, plans to retire in February and devote full-time to the ministry in the Warrenton area.

## VHFS, AHS Open Doors For Armed Forces Week

Open houses and equipment demonstrations highlighted Armed Forces' Week 1976 at two US Army Security Agency installations.

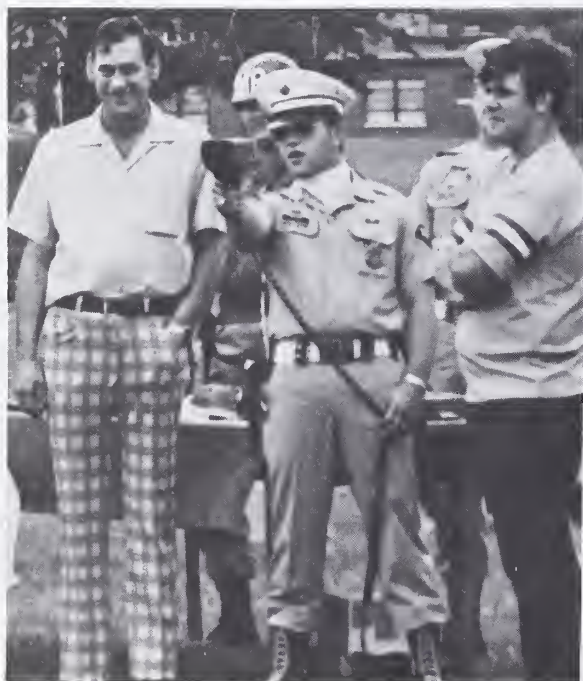
Nearly 500 persons toured the Arlington Hall Station facility in Arlington, VA, while 200 turned out for festivities at Vint Hill Farms Station in Warrenton, VA.

At both posts, members of the 370th USASA Operations Company (R) provided tactical displays

and food samples from field kitchens.

Arlington Hall's celebration was highlighted by an exhibition of 16 original paintings portraying the major Army battles of the Revolutionary War and a demonstration of audio visual equipment.

Also on display were the computers of the Command Data Systems Activity.



The Slide of Your Life looked exciting to this lad (right) until he started down. Left, a VHFS military policeman demonstrates radar equipment. (Photos by SP4 Mike Sargent.) (Photos of AHS activities are not shown due to photographic technical difficulties.)





*It was a grand affair!*

## Tributes, Authentic Costumes Promote Patriotism at Ball

**T**he Spirit of 1776 came alive as members of the Goodfellow Detachment, US Army Security Agency Training Center and School, hosted 300 members of their military and civilian communities at the Second Annual Army Ball.

Student members of the detachment mingled through the pre-dinner crowds in uniforms reminiscent of the Revolutionary, Civil, Korean and both World Wars.

Continental Army uniforms were borrowed from the 90th Army Reserve Command in San Antonio; 1876 cavalry uniforms along with a minuteman costume were loaned by the Army Information Office at Ft Sam Houston, TX, and the Cavalry Museum at Ft Hood, TX, provided Civil War Yankee, World War I and II and Korea uniforms for the occasion.

Merchants of the San Angelo area furnished patriotic decorations for the evening.

Tributes to the US Army Flag and an enactment of the changing of the guard at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier highlighted the evening's ceremonies.

With the spotlight on The Army Flag, Sergeant First Class Richard Little presented the banner's history. As each of the major war efforts were mentioned, a soldier dressed in a period uniform stepped from a darkened area of the room, saluted and marched across the front. When flags of the other services were mentioned, they too were spotlighted.

Near the end of the reading, which was written by SFC Little, the soldiers reentered the room, marching in close order drill in front of the American and Army flags.

A ceremony paying tribute to the unknown soldier followed honors to The Army Flag.

Members of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps, each holding flags representing their service, formed a symbolic tomb as Staff Sergeant J.D. Barton read a poem dedicated to the American fighting men represented by the Unknown Soldier.

While the Army hymn played in the background, a lone US Army soldier paced the area in front of the 'tomb' and performed an actual changing of the guard ceremony. A rendition of TAPS ended the ceremony.

Guest speaker for the evening was Colonel Richard Y. Durkee, executive officer of the Office of Training and Education, USASATC&S, Ft. Devens, MA. Dressed in the uniform of a full colonel in the 14th Continental Army, COL Durkee reviewed the roles each of the services have played in Armed Forces history, praised the people who stayed at home and commended the contribution of women to the services.

In addition to the period uniforms, weapons and flag staffs dating back to 1812 were borrowed from the Ft Concho Museum.

Other military activities providing assistance were the Amarillo Recruiting command, the Armored School at Ft Campbell, KY, and various activities from Ft Bliss, TX, and Ft Carson, CO.



Authentic uniforms, the Bennington Flag and an array of state flags were highlights of the Goodfellow Detachment's Army Ball. PFC Carl D. Genteline, left, dressed in a colonial minuteman outfit, PFC Geoffrey J. Towers in a Civil War uniform, and COL Richard Y. Durkee in Continental Army regalia join PFC Mark A. Clement, who donned a Continental Army enlisted uniform for the festivities. (Photo courtesy of San Angelo Standard-Times)

# It's America's Birthday Everywhere

*America's Bicentennial celebration is not limited to this country's shores, it spans the globe. Many countries are sending their contributions here while others are bringing the Spirit of '76 alive on their own soil.*

**T**he celebration of America's Bicentennial is not limited to the bounds of this nation's 50 states, three territories, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia.

Forty nations around the globe have either established Bicentennial commissions, provided traveling exhibitions or are in some manner taking an active part in the festivities.

The oldest known copy of the Magna Carta, signed in 1215 by King John, is currently on display in the Capitol rotunda in Washington, a loan from the people of Great Britain for the Bicentennial year.

When the original document is returned to England later this year, a gold and silver facsimile will be given the United States for permanent display in the Capitol.

Another gift from Great Britain is a Bicentennial Bell, cast by the Whitechapel Bell Foundry in London where the original Liberty Bell was cast. It will hang in the new Bell Tower in Independence Park in Philadelphia.

The people of France have presented a French Sound and Light Spectacle for use at Mount Vernon in addition to sending members of the performing arts for concerts in the United States.

Plans to issue stamps commemorating the Bicentennial have been made by Niger, Germany, Finland, the government of Gambia, the Isle of Man, St Vincent's, Grenada, India, Liberia, Nicaragua, Romania, Surinam, Upper Volta and the Trucial States of Fujeira, Manana and Ajman.

Bicentennial coins are being minted by Haiti and Israel.

Japan is donating a top floor for the Kennedy Center in Washington, DC, and Cherry Trees for three West Coast cities while many other countries including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Den-

mark, Italy, the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R. are sending performing arts groups throughout the United States to entertain Americans.

Journalists from fifty nations are participating in eight one-month Bicentennial tours of the United States called "Caravan America". Their number totals over 400.

Forty nations have been invited to participate in the summer-long Festival of American Folklife on the Mall in Washington, DC, and many other nations are participating in Operation Sail '76, a parade of tall-masted sailing ships, training ships and sail yachts through East Coast American ports.

Other international projects include a drive to increase from 1,250 to 1,776 the number of U.S. and foreign Sister City affiliations; and an expansion of the American Host Program, originally a foreign teacher exchange program, into a "Meet the Americans" program which will include all professions.

Exhibits concerning the life and history of the United States are being presented by various nations within their own countries.

It may be our Bicentennial but the interest is worldwide!







Army Secretary Martin Hoffmann admires ASA's Bicentennial paintings as Ray Griffith and SP5 Sarah LeClerc explain their significance. (Photo by SP4 Mary Frye)

## Early Army Actions Come Alive In Paintings

**F**rom brightly colored borders to the mute brownness of blood-stained hills, the major Army efforts in the Revolutionary War have come alive in a series of acrylic paintings.

Created by the Graphics Branch, Information Office, Headquarters USASA, the 16 works of art bring American history alive.

Reproductions of the paintings have been assembled into a Freedom Trail at Arlington Hall Station installation as part of their Bicentennial Army Installation program.

Raymond C. Griffith, branch chief, created the concept and design for the paintings while Specialist 5 Sarah A. LeClerc served as researcher and principal artist. Ronald F. Crabtree was the contributing artist.

Plans for exhibition and final disposition of the paintings are now being made. The hope is that they will not eventually be consigned to some dusty storage room, but will remain on display somewhere as a living example, not only of the Revolution but of the Bicentennial as well.

1775-1781

# They Lost and They Won

From Lexington to Yorktown, members of the Continental Army laid down their lives for the cause of freedom.

As a tribute to those brave men and the women who followed them or remained at home, the United States Army Security Agency presents a capsulated version of the 16 major battles of the Revolutionary War where the Army fought.

To the right is the Battle of Boston duplicated from the Revolutionary Paintings created by the Graphics Branch, Headquarters USASA.



**LEXINGTON 1775**—The battle of Lexington, MA, on April 19, 1775, marked the turning point for life in the colonies. General Gage's Redcoats were met by a small force of Minutemen. A shot was fired and the first battle of the Revolution had begun.

**TICONDEROGA 1775**—To successfully fight the British, the colonists needed cannons and ammunition stored at Fort Ticonderoga, NY. On May 10, 1775, Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys demanded the surrender of the fort "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress". It fell without a fight.

**BOSTON 1775-1776**—Colonists spent the night of June 16, 1775, fortifying Breed's Hill across the Charles River from Boston. Dawn brought a British frontal attack on Breed's Hill and the Americans, although short of ammunition, opened fire resulting in nearly 50 percent British casualties.

**QUEBEC 1775**—In a raging snow storm, General Richard Montgomery and Benedict Arnold attacked Quebec. Montgomery was killed and Arnold, wounded. The British reinforced the city and on New Years Eve 1775, the colonists were forced to withdraw.



**CHARLESTON 1776; 1780**—In order to capture Charleston, the British had to silence the guns of Fort Moultrie. The British warships closed in on the fort and unleashed their cannon fire but the Americans gave the Royal fleet a furious cannonade. A great American victory on June 28, 1776. Four years later the British recaptured Charleston.

**LONG ISLAND 1776**—After a valiant battle on August 27, 1776, the out-numbered Americans had to evacuate Long Island. Covered by fog and rain, Colonel Glover and his Marblehead Regiment of ex-fishermen ferried the entire Continental Army to Manhattan on August 29, 1776.



**TRENTON 1776**—On Christmas Eve 1776, General George Washington and his troops crossed the Delaware and advanced on Trenton. The next night, Washington's men defeated the Hessian mercenaries at Trenton, NJ. A thousand Redcoats were captured and the garrison commander was killed.

**PRINCETON 1777**—American campfires lured the Redcoats toward Trenton. Washington's main force circled and attacked Cornwallis' rear guard. The British force split—Cornwallis retreated to Trenton—the rear guard, withdrawing to Princeton was captured. It was January 3, 1777, and the American successes had driven the British out of New Jersey.

**BRANDYWINE 1777**—On September 11, 1777, the Continental Army's defense of Philadelphia was broken by the British at Brandywine River. The unexpected attack by the British from the north threatened to annihilate the Continental Army. Only after a valiant attempt to hold ground did the Americans retreat to Chester, PA.





# BOSTON 1775-1776



**GERMANTOWN 1777**—General Washington's surprise attack on Germantown, PA, the British headquarters, began well that October 4, 1777. However, heavy fog, loss of time trying to take the Chew House and bad timing led to the retreat of the Continental Army.

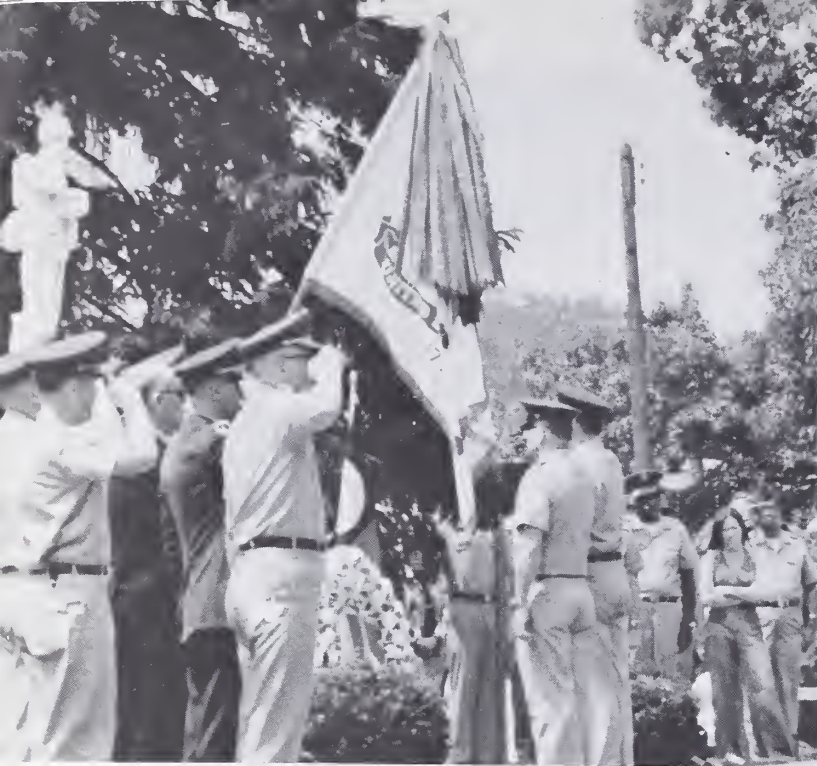
**SARATOGA 1777**—The first battle of Saratoga occurred

on September 19, 1777, at Freeman's farm. The Redcoats were soundly whipped. After two weeks spent regrouping and waiting for reinforcements that never came, General Burgoyne's British army was again beaten. British losses were staggering in terms of men and supplies. For America, Saratoga was a turning point in the War for Independence.

**MONMOUTH 1778**—After a winter of training and discipline at Valley Forge, the American soldiers under General Washington's command forced a British retreat on June 28, 1778, at Monmouth, NJ. The "Heroine of Monmouth" (when her husband was mortally wounded) Molly Pitcher took his place at the cannon.

*continued p. 20*





Agency personnel, General Royla and CSM Stikeleather honor ASAers who died in battle (above). Below, the ASA Memorial Statue decorated for Memorial Day. (Photos by SGT Bob Locke and SP4 Don Williams)

In this Bicentennial year, as we celebrate the present and look toward the future, we must not forget our past and those who died for our freedom

## Memorial Day 1976

*"I am an American fighting man. I serve in the forces which guard my country and our way of life. I am prepared to give my life in their defense..."*

**T**hese words from the military Code of Conduct echoed across Arlington Hall Station's rolling grounds during a special memorial service.

Nearly 300 personnel from Headquarters, US Army Security Agency and US Army Garrison, AHS, gathered in honor of agency soldiers who died in the service of their country.

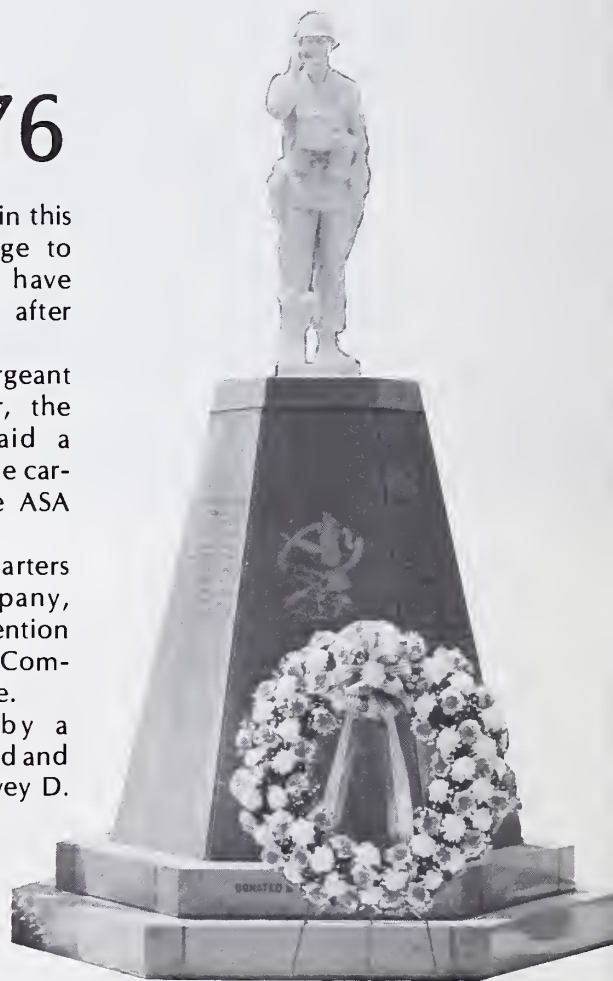
Before an array of state flags preceded by the American and Army standards and backgrounded by patriotic music, Brigadier General William I. Rolya eulogized the 37 men who died in combat while assigned to USASA.

"I want all of us to share in this opportunity to give homage to these men of ASA who have died," General Royla said after reading from the Code.

Assisted by Command Sergeant Major Lee K. Stikeleather, the Commanding General laid a wreath of red, white and blue carnations at the base of the ASA Memorial Statue.

Members of the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, USAG AHS, stood at attention while the Military Police Company fired a 21 round salute.

TAPS was sounded by a member of the US Army Band and echoed by Specialist 4 Harvey D. Tyler of the MP Company.





# Women Fought Too Home Front War Front

"...and John, in the new code of laws I suppose it will be necessary for you to make, I desire you would remember the ladies and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors. . ."

With these words, written in 1776, Abigail Adams implored her husband John to remember the unsung heroes of the American Revolution.

Best known for their Revolutionary efforts were "Molly Pitcher" and Captain Molly Corbin.

Both these women, along with countless other wives, mothers, sisters and daughters followed their men to the fields of battle.

Known as "campfollowers", these women mended uniforms, nursed the sick and wounded and tended the evening fires. Many a meal was cooked for weary fighters by these patriotic women and many a uniform washed by them.

Concerned about his troop's mobility and an increasing number of desertions, General Washington issued more than 25 orders concerning the women. However, despite all efforts, the women remained and Washington finally relented.

Even Mrs. Washington followed her husband into battle. History notes that, while remaining home during most of the fighting, she did accompany the general to Valley Forge to domesticate his quarters.

While there, Mrs. Washington was quick to organize groups of women in rolling bandages and mending uniforms.

Perhaps the most famous of the camp followers was Molly Pitcher. To many people she was more a legend than a human being.

The wife of a gunner in the Pennsylvania Artillery, Mary

Ludwig Hays became famous for carrying buckets of cool water to the men on the firing lines and thus gained her nickname.

Not a refined or educated woman, Molly Pitcher followed her husband for seven years, endearing his fellow soldiers to her as she smoked and chewed tobacco and swore with the best of them.

Molly Pitcher's predecessor was Margaret Cochran Corbin better known as "Captain Molly".

Her husband also served in the Pennsylvania State Regiment of Artillery. Captain Molly aided her husband at the gun and became most famous when he fell mortally wounded; she assumed operation of his battery.

She was left crippled from her efforts and later granted a lifetime pension by the Continental Congress.

Another colonial woman, Deborah Sampson, dressed in a man's uniform, served in the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment for a year.

Using the name Robert Shurtleff, she was wounded during a Loyalist attack in Eastchester. However, she managed to keep her identity a secret. On October 23, 1783, she received an honorable discharge as Robert Shurtleff.

Even before the war started, women became known for their efforts. In 1774, fifty-one upper class women met in Edenton, NC, to voice their support in the British tea boycott.

Their meeting and a written pledge emerging from it was satirized in cartoons throughout the world.

As other boycotts came, women learned to do their own spinning and weaving and the making of their clothes.

During the actual fighting, many women remained at home, running family businesses, farming and protecting their land and children from disease and attack.

When the war effort ended, many of the colonial women were disappointed as they were denied many of the basic rights they had hoped to accomplish. The right of women to vote was not even considered; property and inheritance laws remained unchanged, and the female role was generally rewritten to be that of a housewife and a mother.

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## Family Life In Colonies

Two hundred years ago colonial women usually married at age 20, men from 25 to 27. And the first baby came in about 15 months with additional children about every two years thereafter. The colonial family ranged from seven to nine offspring.



# The Army Flag

## A Tribute:

by SFC Richard Little

I am the flag of the United States Army—a mere piece of cloth, artistically sewn by the hands of mortal men. Yet, I symbolize something greater, much greater! I am heroism performed in the name of liberty. I am blood, shed in the pursuit of freedom. I am American soldiers who have valiantly served their nation for over two centuries. I represent the mightiest fighting force ever assembled by man—an army fierce but compassionate; resolute but understanding. I fly for an armed force comprised of doctors and carpenters, of sons and daughters. My colors, proudly waving in the winds of time, stand for the service older than the very nation it serves.

My forebears and I, since 1775, have proudly shared with American fighting men in making a memorable history. In more than one hundred wars and major campaigns, from Lexington to Viet Nam, we have distinguished ourselves in combat. As evidence of our heroic efforts, one hundred sixty-seven multi-colored battle streamers fly from my staff. Taken separately, each streamer acknowledges conspicuous courage, dauntless gallantry, and valorous sacrifice of American soldiers during two hundred years. Cumulatively, they are a heroic history; a courageous chronicle of a great Army and a greater Nation.

How can I recapture, in but a few short minutes, twice one hundred years of glory? Should I revisit Trenton, when, on Christmas of '76, Washington fought to an unexpected win? Our spirits soared! Or should I boast of Burgoyne, defeated at Saratoga. The tide of war had changed! I could tell of Yorktown and Cornwallis pinned against the sea. The victory was decisive. Independence was assured!

Our cries of joy had hardly turned to echoes when 1812 was upon us. I was there with Jackson and at Fort McHenry too. I proudly overheard those words that stirred me then, as now: "Oh, Say Can You See. . . ."

Some decades passed. Our nation grew. It expanded far and wide. And then the Blue met the Gray; Yankee countered Rebel. With deep regret I wept as my family fought. Each historic battle win was blemished by a brother's loss. My battle streamer woven, equally blue and gray, denotes a time in history when my pride was tempered with pain.

We mended our national fabric. School boys learn of Little Big Horn, of Manila and Peking. A generation from then to Meuse-Argonne; Pershing led a million weary soldiers through 47 brutal days. They won a victory that cannot be forgotten. Fifty thousand soldiers died from '17 to '19 while just beyond the horizon lay that "day of infamy." I went to war with Wainwright, with Patton and with MacArthur, and don't forget Ernie Pyle or poor old Willie and Joe. Together we made household words of Bougainville and Normandy. We lost a quarter million killed; a half million wounded.

The ashes of war still smoldered when a "Cold War" suddenly turned hot. Korea was upon us and with it Heartbreak Ridge. I battled at Chosen Reservoir and stood high on Pork Chop Hill. Together, with United Nations forces, we defended a freedom we all cherished; a torch we would not pass. To this day, a stalemate continues in Korea, and superimposed upon it are Quang Tri, Danang and Hue.

My history is brief but glorious—my future will be long and illustrious. While I have no want to face blood-shed and pain, fear and suffering, I stand ready to do battle in preservation of American liberties and traditions. I will follow my

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*Assigned to the USASATC&S Detachment at Goodfellow AFB, SFC Little presented this tribute at the Det's Annual Army Ball (see p.7).*

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Commander-in-Chief in the cause of democracy. With unparalleled pride, I will serve at the side of my fellows in arms—the United States Navy, the United States Marine Corps and the United States Air Force—in defense of this great nation. In the light of a brilliant past, I look with optimistic confidence to a free and democratic America.

I will in the future as I have in the past, look to the Red, White and Blue, whose colors I

emulate, for guidance and example. I know, with doubtless faith, that this nation will grow ever stronger; that I will march—with lowered staff—side-by-side with the American Flag, in peace or in war, in response to national needs. I am convinced that, as the flag of the senior service, I will lead the way to ever greater national achievement.

I am honorable, strong and proud! I am the Flag of the Army of the United States of America.

## Yankee Doodle

# Hated Song Became National Favorite

by David F. Barr

Hostility had become a way of life. All up and down the coast trouble had been brewing. Finally the tense situation erupted. A man dropped dead from a shot—a shot so explosive that it came to be called “the shot heard ‘round the world.”

The dead man and his comrades had been called to action by the lonely roll of a drum. The enemy, however, had marched into combat to a cheerful tune.

That hated song, before many months passed, reversed itself in the ears of both groups of combatants. Men who had cheerfully marched to its strains came to hear it as the enemy’s call to arms. Men who originally had to grit their teeth to keep from cursing when they heard the tune, now carried it in their hearts like a standard to follow.

The tune? “Yankee Doodle.” It was 1775 and the song was first played by the British as a taunt to the colonists—the yankees. It was then played by the colonists, who had accepted it as “their song,” a song that was to become a part of our American heritage. (AFPS)

*(Some verses from an early version of “Yankee Doodle.”)*

**F**ATHER and I went down to  
camp,  
Along with Captain Gooding  
There we see the men and  
boys,  
As thick as hasty-pudding,  
Yankee doodle keep it up,  
Yankee doodle dandy;  
CHO.—Mind the Music and  
the step,  
And with the girls be handy.

And there we see a swamping  
gun,  
Large as a log of maple,  
Upon a duced little cart,  
A load for father’s cattle.  
Yankee doodle, &c.

And every time they shoot it  
off,  
It takes a horn of powder;  
It makes a noise like father’s  
gun,  
Only a nation louder.  
Yankee doodle, &c.

I see a little barrel too,  
The heads were made of  
leather,  
they knock’d upon it with little  
clubs,  
And call’d the folks together,  
Yankee doodle, &c.



## Old Glory Many Flags Flew Over New World

How proudly she waves!

Old Glory, that magnificent banner of red, white and blue which arouses the spirits of all Americans, has waved over this land for 199 years.

She has led our troops into major battles and small conflicts. She has been eulogized at innumerable celebrations and historical events.

With each new state she gains a star.

But Old Glory as we know her did not just happen, nor was she the first banner made.

Many flags flew over the New World colonies. The earliest recorded was the red ensign of England - described as a regular flag "save for the white cannon filled with the Cross of St. George."

Puritans of New England raised grave objections to the representation of a cross and immediately deleted it from their versions. The cross was to reappear however, 50 years later; but this time with the colonial addition of a green tree, symbolic of the New World's forests.

At least one version of the green tree flag flew at Bunker Hill but the color of its background - red or blue - is uncertain.

Flags were as plentiful as units in the Revolutionary War, serving mainly as identification indicators for the commanders.

And liberty flags, made popular at least 10 years before 1776, were plentiful. One famous one - a red and white striped version - was associated with the Sons of Liberty, a secret patriotic society.

One of the earliest versions of our modern flag made its dramatic appearance on January 2, 1776, at Cambridge, MA. Angered by a speech of George III, the soldiers, gathered under General Washington's command, decided to signify their rebellion by affixing 13 stripes to their regional flags.

Symbolic of the number and unity of the colonies, this banner was later discovered to be a duplicate of a British flag flown by an East Indies Company in 1701.

Our official American Flag did not come into being until 1777 when a group of American Indians petitioned Congress for a symbol of the new land.

Accompanying their request was three strings of wampum to cover the cost.

Eleven days later, the Flag Resolution designating a banner of "13 stripes alternate red and white", representative of the United States and "13 stars white in a blue field representing a new constellation" was adopted.

The resolution, although very short and specific, was not hastily formed. The phrase "that the Flag be" was reworded at least three times.

While the resolution specified colors and placement of the stripes, it did not regulate the stars. Some of the earlier versions had the stars arranged in circles and some in rows.

Historians note that the flag is distinctly similar to the Washington family coat of arms. It is possibly from this flicker of history and the fact that one, Betsy Ross, served the Washington family as seamstress that the legend of her having made the first flag probably developed.

However, no authentic records of history establish this.

Through the years, the flag has changed. In 1795 when Vermont and Kentucky were added to the banner the number of stripes was increased to 15.

However, by 1818, the number of states had increased to 20 and Congress realized the continual addition of another stripe for another state would make a very complicated banner. In April of 1818, a resolution was adopted limiting the number of stripes to 13, representative of the first colonies, and adding an additional star for each new state.

Since that year, the Flag has added 30 stars in six changes of design within the field of blue, but its meaning has remained unchanged.

It stands for a nation, united by purpose, supported by faith and propelled by the desire for "liberty and justice for all".





# 1876

**B**y the time this nation reached its hundredth birthday, it had survived four wars and lived through a succession of economic and political crises.

The country's population had increased ten times into a great conglomeration of races, faiths and philosophies.

Recouping from the deaths of over 639,000 men in the Civil War, the military forces were busy fighting the Indians on the western plains.

By the end of 1876, military strategists were claiming that the "end is in sight for these bloody wars". That end, however, was still years away.

The year 1876, however, meant much more to the individual American. It was a time for bringing people closer together. It was a year of changing from the home-made to the machine-made.

It was a time for celebration, a time of pride.

Let's look back to that time, 100 years ago, as our children may look back 100 years hence, and see how our grandparents and great-grandparents celebrated this nation's 100th birthday.





## This Nation Reaches 100

**JANUARY 1876**—New Year's Eve literally rang in this Centennial Year as every bell, chime, horn, whistle or other noise-making gadget sounded the year's arrival in Philadelphia.

Standing in Independence Square, the city's mayor, William S. Stokley, proclaimed that this nation has "come to the years of national manhood..."

It was like the Fourth of July, only seven months early—bells rang; marchers paraded; fireworks crackled and flags, (including a replica of a banner unfurled in Cambridge, MA, on Jan. 1, 1776,) were raised amid the cheers of joy and expectations of thousands of citizens.

Celebrations were not limited to Philadelphia—they occurred in every city throughout the nation.

In Washington this year, Ulysess Grant occupies the White House, and on the prairies, the Indian wars continue to rage.

## Exhibition Opens Doors

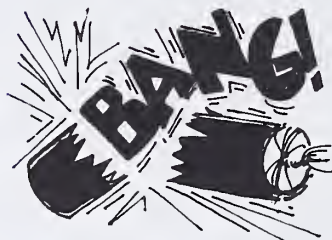
**MAY 1876**—The Centennial Exhibition is open!! For 50 cents admission, one can see the marvels of our past hundred years and sneak a peek into the future.

A total of 450 acres of Philadelphia's Fairmont Park has been turned into a living museum of our history and exhibits from other countries.

But beware, it is closed on Sundays and all spirits, save a weak lager beer, are barred.

Out on the prairies, General George Crook has been leading 15 troops of the cavalry in the Yellowstone expedition. Major losses have been suffered by the military. Surely, the end is in sight.

In Washington, the future looks bleak for the Grant administration. Earlier this year his confidential secretary left Washington under a scandal-ridden cloud; now Secretary of War William Bellnap faces impeachment charges.



## What a Day! 100 Years Old

**JULY 4, 1876**—America's 100th Birthday!

General William Tecumseh "Uncle Billy" Sherman, commander of all United States armies, along with more than 150,000 spectators, reviewed a vast parade this day in honor of America's centennial.

President Grant, still recovering from administration problems that have rocked the White House, was conspicuously absent.

The Declaration of Independence was read, the Liberty Bell rung. And nearly drowned out in the excitement, Susan Anthony, surrounded by four faithful cohorts, presented a startled Senator Thomas Ferry with copies of a Women's Declaration of Independence.

General George Custer continues to lead his troops in heroic battles against the Indians in Montana. Reports look favorable from the plains.

Wild Bill Hickok and Buffalo Bill Cody, both who have served as scouts for Custer, joined the federal troops in other expeditions.

Cody, normally a melodramatic actor, joined General Wesley Merritt's 5th Cavalry Regiment at Fort Laramie on June 10.







## Gen Custer Is Dead

**JULY 6, 1876—CUSTER IS DEAD!**

Word has finally reached the eastern shores that General George Custer and 225 of his officers and enlisted men died at Little Big Horn on June 25.

This unfortunate battle has been described by many as this year's worst setback for the Army. Already, Indian leaders are claiming that the tide is turning in their favor.

A colorful warrior has died.



## Buffalo Bill Kills Brave

**AUGUST 1876—Buffalo Bill Cody,** that showman turned Indian scout, has made himself a hero.

Dressed in a Mexican stage costume of black and scarlet, Cody rode with General Merritt's 5th Cavalry. Engaged in active fighting, Buffalo Bill killed a Cheyenne brave named Yellow Hand, helping to score an impressive victory for Merritt's troops at Bonnet Creek.

Another colorful Indian scout, Wild Bill Hickok, was mortally wounded earlier this month while playing poker in a saloon.

Presidential candidates Rutherford Hayes and Samuel J. Tilden continue campaigning for votes.



## Year Closes With Doubts

**DECEMBER 1876—The Centennial Year** rapidly draws to a close. The last birthday firework has exploded and the Centennial Exhibition has shut its doors.

From May to November, more than 20 percent of this nation's people journeyed to Philadelphia to view that display.

This has been the year of Dwight Moody and the James Gang, of Calamity Jane and the Hayes-Tilden campaigns.

America comes of age in 1876. Mass production is a new but fascinating word. Cross country travel is in vogue and rail time from coast to coast has been cut to three and one-half days.

In the entertainment field, Mark Twain's first solo novel *Tom Sawyer* was published. . . P. T. Barnum has concentrated all his fortunes on a special edition of the traveling circus, now only four years old. . . and two

"ladies" have met in the first public female boxing match.

During November and December, U.S. troops overran the Cheyennes in the Powder River expedition and defeated Chiefs Dull Knife and Little Wolf.

Earlier this month a civilian dispatch rider for the Army, Frank Eclestadt, proved very daring.

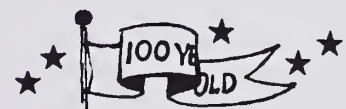
Surrounded by a dozen Cheyennes, the rider single-handedly killed two braves and held the other Indians at bay while making a dash through their line. Loosing his horse, Eclestadt dove into a thicket and evaded the warriors while making his way back to the Red Cloud Agency.

With the Indians now faced with dwindling supplies and decreasing manpower, our top Army strategists along with leaders of the U.S. Army's Western Expeditionary Forces, know the end to these bloody wars is in sight.

Other members of the military have been surveying the Plains and making projections concerning the nation's waterways.

Our political future rests in the hands of Congress—only time will tell who our next President will be.

For all, 1876 has been quite a year. One wonders what 1976 will be like.



**SAVANNAH 1778; 1779**—The British seized Savannah in December 1778, gaining a foothold in Georgia. In October 1779, American and French forces directed an assault on Savannah but the strong position of the British forced the American-French force to withdraw.

**COWPENS 1781**—The Army's fighting moved into South Carolina in early 1781. General Daniel Morgan's American forces handily defeated British soldiers led by Colonel Banastre Tarleton on January 17, 1781.



#### **GUILFORD COURTHOUSE**

**1781**—Henry Lee's green-jacketed legion upset the British dragoons in a stiff fight while the militia, lined up behind rail fences, ripped out three volleys at the advancing British. However, British forces broke the Americans' first two lines. Despite severe losses, Cornwallis pressed the assault until General Greene ordered a retreat. Guilford

Courthouse, March 15, 1781, proved a costly victory for the British.

**YORKTOWN 1781**—In October 1781, Continental Army troops with the aid of French fighters moved toward Yorktown, successfully surrounding the British. Faced with dwindling supplies and no route for retreat, General Cornwallis surrendered and the Revolutionary War ended.



#### *Dialogue continued*

ning, the control of population growth and an increase in specialized careers. This specialization will decrease "brawn" and emphasize "brain" in employment. The consolidation of cheap labor by the use of electronics and machinery will enable women to gain jobs competitively based on expertise in a trade and diverse ethnic groups will be appreciated for their skills rather than marketable cheap labor caused by a language barrier.

Hopefully, then what we will see will be the results of the lessons learned from the mistakes of the last century — including the six wars we were involved in."

**1LT, TC&S**

## **History is spiral**

"Keeping the brief summary of 1876 in mind, it seems that the American people have not advanced very far in relation to their treatment of people. We are simply affirming the view that history is cyclical or at best spiral in nature.

I see the next hundred years as being worse than the first two hundred even if we have

unheard-of advances solving the problems of famine, overpopulation, pollution and the energy crises. These are only outward advances made by man; not inward changes. Only a rebuilding of the inner man, with God's help, will again make our nation shine and pull us out of our historical rut."

**SP4, AHS**

## **Just phenomenal**

"I believe that even the word phenomenal does not adequately express the progress that our nation has made in the past century. In the future, I foresee trouble for our nation. I believe that the retention of most of our social mores and religious values will be more or less cast to the wind. Many of the rights that some of us cherish and others take for granted, such as privacy, private business and land ownership will be done away with and what we will have is a much more socialistic type of government. It also would not surprise me in the least to see a much greater dependence on machines. In particular, the development of different types of service machines and more and more dependence on computers in day-to-day life."

**SGM, AHS**



# Test Your Memory

A minuteman, a Yankee Doodle, a summer soldier or a Tory. Which does your knowledge of American History qualify you to be? Answer the following questions and then score yourself. . .you might be surprised!

1. Why didn't George Washington and Patrick Henry sign the Declaration of Independence?

2. Name the signer of the Declaration who was the defense attorney for the British soldiers involved in the "Boston Massacre."

a. John Adams b. John Hancock c. Thomas Jefferson d. Roger Sherman

3. What book is the all-time best seller in the United States in relation to population?

a. Common Sense b. Poor Richard's Almanac c. Bible

4. Where was the memorable phrase spoken: "Don't fire until you see the whites of their eyes."?

a. Lexington b. Bunker Hill c. Breed's Hill d. Trenton

5. How many lanterns were hung in the steeple of the Old North Church in Boston on the eve of Paul Revere's ride?

6. Which two signers of the Declaration of Independence later became President and died on the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration?

a. John Adams b. George Washington c. Thomas Jefferson d. James Madison

7. Which of these cities has not been a "capital" of the US since 1774?

a. Philadelphia b. Baltimore c. Lancaster, PA d. York, PA e. New York City f. Princeton, NJ g. Annapolis, MD h. Washington, DC i. Trenton, NJ j. Boston

8. Which patriot refused to sign the Constitution after helping write it because it did not contain the specific guarantees of individual liberties added by the Bill of Rights?

a. Benjamin Franklin b. George Mason c. Thomas Paine d. Patrick Henry

9. Which patriot is credited with saying: "Give me liberty or give me death"?

a. Thomas Jefferson b. Thomas Paine c. Patrick Henry d. Nathan Hale

10. Who was the black patriot who stood with the Minutemen at Lexington-Concord and later became a hero at Breed's Hill when he killed Major Pitcarin, "the villain of Lexington"?

a. Salem Poor b. Peter Salem c. Barzillai Lew d. Pompey Lamb

11. The delegates of which state did not vote for the Declaration of Independence but later signed it?

a. Georgia b. Maryland c. South Carolina d. New York

12. Which group of men posted broadsides on the Boston Liberty Tree, published revolutionary notices in the Boston Gazette Newspaper, stirred public opinion against the Crown after the "Boston Massacre" and organized the "Boston Tea Party"?

a. Committee of Safety b. Minutemen c. Sons of Liberty d. Tories

13. Which delegate to the Second Continental Congress and signer of the Declaration of Independence was the only Roman Catholic signer, was the wealthiest man in America at the time, attempted to gain Canada as an ally and was the last signer to die?

a. Charles Carroll b. Francis Lee c. William Whipple d. Edward Rutledge

14. When did the Liberty Bell get its crack?

a. On July 8, 1887 while proclaiming the signing of the Declaration of Independence; b. While being repeatedly rung during the visit of Lafayette in 1824; c. On Washington's birthday in 1835; d. While commemorating the death of Chief Justice John Marshall; e. Unknown—exact date clouded by tradition.

**Answers appear at the bottom of the page. If you scored 11 to 14 correct, you qualify as a minuteman; 7 to 10 makes you a Yankee Doodle; 4 to 6 a summer soldier and anything under four, a Tory.**

**Answers:** 1. George Washington was away commanding the Continental Army and Patrick Henry had returned to Virginia to become governor; 2. John Adams; 3. a; 4. c; 5. b; 6. a and c; 7. j; 8. b; 9. c; 10. b; 11. d; 12. c; 13. a; 14. e



# FLARE

Among the 167 campaign ribbons that fly with The United States Army Flag are 16 representing the major American Revolutionary War battles. These streamers serve as a historic reminder of the debt of gratitude every American owes to the colonists who fought for and won our precious freedom. From Lexington to Yorktown, husbands, fathers, grandfathers and sons laid down their lives to preserve the idea of a nation dedicated to the liberty and freedom of all individuals. America--a country conceived in oppression--a country sustained by the dedication and determination of its citizens. America--a Revolutionary dream, a hope for the future of all mankind.